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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, *not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.*

PERSONS *sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.*

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, *and printing in general, executed with neatness and deshatth.*

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

Rich Hill Farm,
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

WANTED.

ONE or Two Journeymen HATTERS will receive liberal wages, by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

WILLIAM VANTZ.

August 19, 1813.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy or Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysteric affections,	Relaxations, &c &c,
Inward weaknesses,	

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)
Have just received a fresh supply of
Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

MONS. TURREAU'S LETTER.

We publish this day the infamous and insulting letter of the French Minister, Turreau, to Mr. Smith late secretary of state.

When we first read this letter, we laid it by, in hopes that the people at Washington would declare it a base forgery, or that the Cabinet had resented the insult offered to the country, as became the guardians of a free people.—In these expectations we have been disappointed——the insult has been pocketed, and the letter is acknowledged to be genuine.

We trust the people will read the letter with attenton, and judge for themselves.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE.

[TRANSLATION.]

BALTIMORE, JUNE 14, 1809.

THE MINISTER OF FRANCE TO MR. ROBERT SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR,

The federal government is going to settle all its differences with G. B. and to make a treaty of amity, of commerce and of navigation with that power. You, as well as Mr. Gallatin, have manifested to me a desire also to make a new convention, with France, to take the place of that which expires on the 30th September next.

I will for a moment call to your consideration (arreterai votre reflection) this double object, which the federal government proposes to itself and the difficulties of accomplishing it in a manner advantageous for all the contracting parties. My just deference for our government sir, does not permit me to make any observation on the haste with which the executive has received the first overtures of the English ministry yet composed of the same men who very lately discovered a very manifest aversion to every species of conciliation, and who joined to a denial justice to the Americans, every asperity of forms, of tone, and of style towards the agents of our government.

If I have supposed that this very haste was necessary to satisfy the wishes *of the people of whom foresight is not the first virtue*, others may see in that political proceeding a precipitation, *perhaps dangerous*, and if it does not lessen (ne blessait pas) the *Dignity of the Executive*, may at least produce consequences prejudicial to the true interest of the Union. It is on these very interests, much more than on those of France as its enlarged and liberal policy, its principles of universal justice, and the elements of which its power is composed, have placed it beyond all attacks (hors de toutes les atteintes) it is only on the interests of *your government*, that I fix my attention and invoke your's under a circumstance so delicate.

My correspondence with your predecessor is enough to convince you, sir, that I have *not left him ignorant of the dangers of the crisis of Europe, and its inevitable effects on the destiny of the states of the American Union.* Positive and multiplied information on the events of the other continent and their probable results, has enabled me sometimes to raise the veil which yet *covers the designs of the first powers of the political world.*

I have thought that it was not incompatible with my duty to submit to the wisdom of your government the new chances, which the changes brot' about in Europe, offer to the commercial interests of the U. S. and the inconveniences which may result from their refusal to *accede formally to the principles of the maratime confederation.*

It does not belong to me to examine how far the preceding administration was mistaken in its conjectures; but the verbal proposition, which you have made to me, sir, to conclude a new convention (a proposition, which I have submitted to my court) necessarily leads me to some observations on the respective position of France and the U. States.

Your government looks to *nothing* in its treaties, but the *interest* of its foreign commerce. This is the principle object of its policy. France considers foreign commerce only as an additional (accessoire) to its system of general administration. Numerous canals of communication, which, aid its rivers, and in multiplying their directions, procures for it all the opening necessary to keep up in the interior, and with its allies that immense circulation of all the objects of their reciprocal wants. In France commerce is not a power (puissance) in the state; it shares with other national professions the protection of the government, which only honors them with its support and encouragement in proportion to the degree of their utility and importance.—In short, foreign commerce is not considered in France as an *indispensable* thing although it is *so considered* in the United States.

You will then readily see, sir, that France has not the *same* interest which the federal government has, to make a treaty of commerce and navigation with the U. S. while it is evident, that whatsoever may be the dispositions, the result does not offer an *equality* of advantage to the two governments.

It is only then by means of *political sacrifices*, that one can re-establish the balance in a commercial treaty, and also render it of common utility to the two parties. Besides [and I have not suffered it to remain concealed from the administration which preceded that of Mr. Madison] can the federal government believe, and I appeal to your discernment to judge if the U. S. have not given causes of serious and multiplied complaints to France during the terrible conflict which she has had to sustain against all the armed powers of Europe. *Notwithstanding the popular infatuation, and the hurrying off of the public opinion, and the public favour towards a power systematically inimical as well to the U. S. as to France*, I will appeal to the authority of all the sensible men of your own country, sir, to know, if for more than five years past the federal government has conducted itself towards the French government in a manner to merit the advantages which you expect from a new convention.

It would be useless and too tedious to examine herewhat has already all the light of evidence, whether the preceding administration has not taken the worst course which it could have taken to avoid collision with the two principal belligerent powers. The Americans have appealed to the rights of neutrality, and *until now at least their government has endeavored by proceedings which I shall not permit myself to give a name to* [dequalifier] to draw near to G. B. who outrages or disowns the rights claimed—— while it injures [offensait] France, whose measures have for their object the re-establishment and the guaranty of these rights.

Thus, your preceding administration, [for it is of that, and that only that I pretend to speak] *placed itself by its political movement* [marche] *in manifest contradiction with its own principles.* It has done more, and notwithstanding my representations, it persisted [obstinee] to consider the two powers as doing equal wrong to the government of the Union, and to apply to them the effect of its *negative measures*, while the *outrages of England seemed to require from their dignity the most energetic measures of repression against that power.* But in short, [car enfin] sir, it is time to come to an explanation on the pretended wrongs of France towards the U. S. and at least oppose to them the injuries [les offenses] done by the federal government.

However severe the decree of Berlin might seem, in its application to the U. States, it was demonstrated that its consequences would be ultimately [en derniere analyse] favorable to their commercial pretensions since its object was to reach [d'ateindre] a power who had proclaimed its contempt for the rights of nations; and without doubt the Americans were the people the most interested in the success of that political act. There are however American merchants, who, by all the means of the most shameful deception, have endeavoured to elude the measures of France, and to second the efforts of *the common enemy* to escape them, and have at length *by their multiplied and proven frauds, provoked the more severe dispositions of the decree of Milan.* Thus, not only were the measures of France justified as measures of retaliation, but they were *indispensable to free the American commerce* from the yoke which G. B. had placed on it, to cause to be respected in future the flag of neutrals, and to force that power to acknowledge the common right of nations and the dominion of the seas; and the confiscation, the sale, and *burning* of some American merchant vessels, having false papers, and *navigating in contempt of the prohibitions of their own government* to favour the enemies of France—*have been legal measures* conformable to the rights of war, and which the force of circumstances and the interest of all imperiously required. But I appeal to you sir, the council of Washington, of which you were then also a member, has it given all the necessary attention to the representations made on this subject by Mr. Champagny, to Mr. Armstrong, as well as to those which I considered it my duty to address to the secretary of state? Has it been possible to make known through the U. States, all the advantages which the American people ought to find in the accomplishment of the designs of France, to discuss its projects in the calm of impartiality, to cause the voice of reason and of principles to be heard, when the declamation of error, of bad faith, when the influence of prepossessions and the clamours of party spirit preserved their empire over the publick opinion, or *rather received a new force from the incertitude (incertitude) or the silence of the* [former] *ancient Executive Council? That disposition almost general to attribute (a' supposer) wrongs to France, by way of weakening (pour atrevier) the outrages of England, was*

it foreign to the administration of which I speak ? and that administration, has it always been willing to hear me, while I made it perceive the consequences of the conduct of the federal government in regard to the French government ? *Was this administration well convinced that all governments are not disposed to forget, or to suffer injuries, (les offenses) with impunity ?*

In recalling to your recollection, sir, the wrongs of the federal government towards France, I only mention notorious acts, which my former correspondence has established observing to you that at the same time, that I understand according to their class (je comprends dans lear cathagorie) the particular offences of your citizens ; for every government is bound (est solidaire) in regard to other powers for the acts of its subjects ; otherwise it would not be a government ; and could not offer either security or guarantee for the execution of its agreements. Complaints were for a long time made to the U. S. of the delays which some *American citizens had experienced in receiving the indemnities which were due to them*, and of which the re-imbursement was made from a part of the funds destined for the acquisition of Louisiana ; but the affair of the heirs of Beaumarchias who have in vain claimed for 28 years a debt made sacred by his motives, proven to the largest degree of evidence, and on which the declared interest of the French government does not admit of a put off, is it finished ?

Capt. Mouessant, the bearer of a letter of mark, and commandant of an armed schr. followed an English convoy, and was on the point of taking several merchant vessels, when 2 American armed brigs, and, armed to protect the infamous commerce, with St. Domingo, attacked him under the English flag, and not only added treachery to superiority of force, to get possession of the vessel of Mouessant but after having pillaged it, massacred a part of the crew an hour after they had struck, and this crime which remains unpunished, is so much the less forgotten, as Capt. Mouessant, never let go (quitte) his flag.

But it would be too tedious to relate to you all the particular acts in relation solely to French citizens ; it will be sufficient for me to say to you, that every where, where they are Frenchmen (I don't speak of the small number who have abjured their country) these Frenchmen, will have a right to the protection of the government *and will be every where assured* (assures) *of obtaining indemnity for the damage done to their persons or to their property.*

There are other grievances (griess) yet more serious, and from which France has a right to believe that the U. S. *has a project of giving her inquietude for her distant possessions*, and those of her allies. This has reference to the free commerce between the Americans and the revolted blacks of St. Domingo, the affair of Miranda, and to the meditated attack on Spaniards on the Sabine, an enterprize which would not have been given up (n'a echoue) but for the necessity under which your government found itself of causing its troops to fall back to guard N. Orleans against an invasion by internal enemies.

I was far from thinking, sir, that the offence (scandale) of the commerce with the slaves in the revolted part of St. Domingo. The law of the embargo confirming the prohibitory law passed by congress, in 1806, I could not presume that the embargo would be raised, and that the law against this commerce would not be continued. What, sir, the intercourse is prohibited between the U. S. and all the dependencies of the empire, under circumstances, when the commercial relations would be the most advantageous to the two states, and you tolerate them only with that one of our possessions, where we have the greatest interest to prescribe them ! and it is to be remarked, that it is always [moreover] when France has to combat new coalitions on the other continent that it would seem that *efforts are made to form enterprizes against its possessions*, or those of its allies in this one. It is also proper to place among the number of grievances with which France has to charge the U. S. the want of opposition, or rather the useless opposition, which the federal government has made to the impressment of its sailors, seized in contempt of its flag, and with whom the English arm their vessels against us. I have often sir, and often in vain, protested against this ourage of G. B. towards your government, and which has become a serious injury (offence) on the part of your government towards France. You furnish personal aid (secours personnels) to our enemies.—What could you do more if you were at war with us ? Without doubt it will not escape the present executive, that an amendment is absolutely necessary to render uniform the treatment which our sailors and soldiers meet with in this country, and that which your sailors and soldiers meet with in France.

I have not suffered my court to be ignorant of the abuses, without number, and extremely prejudicial to its interests, daily resulting from a want of a police in the U. States, in regard to this affair.—I am very far, sir, from charging your government with the means the most shameful of seduction which are employed, to induce our sailors and our soldiers to desert ; but has it done all that it ought to have done to prevent it ? and that extreme facility with which, when they wish it, (au besoin) men drew off from their country and their sovereign, are naturalized, does it accord with the incontestible right of governments to recover, even without *demanding them*,* their subjects whom artifice or force has drawn off from their service ; and France, sir, has it not given on this subject, as on many others, an example of the reciprocal respect which governments owe to each other, and which they observe in Europe, when in the midst of war ? and have I not already warned the executive council to put an end to these abuses ? Have I not warned them that the indemnity due for the loss of the French ship the Impetuous, burnt by the enemy within a cable's length of your coast, ought to be decreed, (statutee) and paid without delay—and the subterfuges (permit me to use the expression, I know no other to convey my idea) & the subterfuges I say, which have been imployed to delay (ajurner) that indemnity, have made of that act of violence on the part of our enemies, a direct offence of the United States against France.—What more could you do, what more could you leave undone, sir if you had a treaty of alliance with our enemies

You will find it convenient, sir, that I abridge the enumeration of all the subjects of complaint, which the federal government has given to France, since my residence in the United States, and that I refer to my correspondence with the department of state.

I confine myself here to calling the attention & the attention the most serious of the executive council, to another greivance of the most serious kind—I know not what could more sensibly offend (offencer) the French Empire

I commence, sir, by agreeing, that no government has a right to interfere with the particular or municipal laws of other countries, because it is supposed, with reason, that every government will so far respect itself, as to circumscribe the effect of these local institutions, and to stop the licentiousness which the feebleness of laws always gives birth to, and the digressions (les ecarts) of which may offend foreign powers. Can one suppose that it was easy to avoid the just reproaches of sovereigns for offences of this kind, where weakness (la vica) of the institutions, and the want of action & of power in the depositaries of political authorities, render useless a trial of the means of repression ? You have foreseen sir, that I am about to address you, on the *indifinite liberty of saying every thing, of writing every thing and of printing every thing.*

I am very far from believing that the excesses of your press have occupied for an instant the thoughts of the Emperor King, my master—but as respects this subject, (a cet egard) I am here as the organ of the whole French Empire, and if I do not see without pain, the ravages which the delirum of the insolence of the greater part of your periodical writers, occasions amongst yourselves, you will judge, that I do not hear without indignation, all that people permit themselves to say or to write against France, her institutions, and *the sacred person of her august representative.*

You will see, sir, that on this subject, as on all others, the redress of grievances is an indispensable pre-requisite to the formation of a new treaty between the two powers.

It was sufficiently painful to me to address you (entretenir) on the complaints of France against the United States, without laying them open to you in the form of an official note. I have thought that you would be afflicted, as I am, at the obstacles (intraves) which the preceding administration has been able to place in the way of a hearty reconciliation (a un raprochment plus in time) between our governments, and which their mutual interests renders more necessary than ever

I have thought also, that I could even on a subject so serious (grave) and without deviating from, or with propriety (sans blamer les convenances) adopt a mode of communication more analogous to the conformity of our views and our efforts to maintain harmony between France and the United States ; and have found here, too, the satisfaction of being able to offer to your sentiments a new tribute of respect.

Receive, sir, the homage of my high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

**This is a justification of the attack on the Chesapeake, and the whole passage supports the pretension to consider as null the naturalization of foreign seamen.*

Fed. Repr.

NEWPORT, (R. I.) *September* 11.

Latest from England and Portugal.

This morning arrived at this port the ship Citizen, Allen, of New-York, 37 days from Lisbon. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercury have been politely favoured by Capt. Allen and passengers, with London papers to the 14th July. We have only time to make a few extracts.

The last reports from Spain were that Gen. Hill had lost two regiments—that the allied army was retrogading—that Soult had arrived at Bayonne, issued a proclamation, and resumed the command of the French armies—that Suchet was at Valencia—Sir John Murray, with 15,000 men, on the 3d June, commenced the siege of Tarragona ; but having intelligence on the 18th that a strong body of French troops had advanced from the side of Barcelona towards Villa Franca and Vendrill, and likewise that Marshal Suchet was upon his march from Valencia, Sir John Murray resolved to raise the siege, and the troops were embarked immediately without any loss of men, but they were obliged to leave in the advanced batteries some pieces of heavy ordnance of which the carriages were burned. Thus far the British official account. The French account by Gen. Malnier, states that the British were defeated, and that they lost 3 or 4000 men, and report (at Lisbon) added, that not having time to embark their horses they were all killed—that Lord William Bentinck had resumed the command, and sent Gen. Murray to England.

The "Times" of the 14th July gives a proclamation by the King of Prussia, dated from Konigsberg, June 12, wherein he states, that it was the French that first proposed the armistice and (which is of more consequence than this formality) that the use which his majesty means to make of it, is only to afford time for the national efforts now put forth to obtain their full vigor, in order that his people may be enabled "to conquer their independence." We find by another proclamation, in the same paper, that the Governor of the country between the Vistula and the Russian frontier, is actually obliged to calm the public indignation on account of the armistice, by an assurance that it will not lead to a peace, but to the renewal of a more powerful and energetic warfare."

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) *September* 14.

AWFUL MASSACRE.

An express arrived on Sunday last to his excellency Gov. Blount from Fort St. Stephen's, bringing certain information of the dreadful slaughter of several hundred of our fellow citizens by the Creek Indians, headed as some have imagined by Spanish or British officers.—On the 30th of August, about 750 savages attacked Fort Meems, a stockaded fort about 10 miles above Fort Stoddart, and 35 miles below Fort St. Stephen's, defended by about 175 fighting men, in which were 120 or 130 women and children.

They made a desperate assault : with axes they cut away the pickets, and at the same time fired the block-house.—The assailed defended themselves very gallantly ; but as soon as one Indian fell another took his station and axe. After an opening was effected they rushed in and butchered the whites without mercy. Major Beasly of the 12 months men, fell as they entered the opening. Mr. Meems and a number of women and children were burnt to death in the block-house. Every soul of the whites perished except 8, and of the Indians about 200 were killed.

On the Thursday following an attack was made on Fort Sinkfield ; it proved unsuccessful ; about 10 Indians were killed. A number of families were butchered on Basset's creek.

The inhabitants of the Mobile country have abandoned their dwellings and retreated to the forts. Gen. Claiborne is in the country with about 300 twelve months men, and the other troops in the different forts amount to about 1200 men. Aid is solicited from our state.

BUFFALO, *Sept.* 21.

On Tuesday evening last, a company of Volunteers, principally of this village embarked for Sugar loaf, [about 14 miles from fort Erie] under command of Major Chapin, with an intention to surprize and capture a British guard, commanded by Col. Warren. The colonel had anticipated the attack, and had withdrawn himself and guard from the lake some miles into the interior of the country. The party took several prisoners who were immediately paroled ; and 34 barrels of Flour and a bale of blankets, all of which was the property of government. There were several hundred barrels of flour at the Mills, but there being no proof of its being public property, it was not taken. The conduct of Maj C. in all his incursions into the enemy's territory, has been strictly honorable ; carefully distinguishing between friends and enemies ; justly discriminating between public and private property ; and, if any plundering has been committed on the defenceless (and, in some instances, paroled) inhabitants of Canada, the sin of such unworthy transactions will not lie at his door. This is not said to flatter, it was due to truth, and we hope it will tend to counteract the scandalous stories respecting maj. C's corps being an organized set of marauders.

On Friday evening last, a party of volunteers, under Gen. Porter, from Buffalo and Black Rock, landed on the Canadian shore, about 8 miles below fort Erie, and passed up the next morning to the ferry. They met with no opposition, took four prisoners, who are now in confinement.

Sir George Prevost, commander of the British forces, has protested against Col. Preston's proclamation, declaring that the militia and others, paroled by the Col. are not bound by said parole. Accordingly, the militia in the district opposite this place, were to parade at their several rendezvous on Friday last, for the purpose of being incorporated and ordered into actual service.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor, to a gentleman in this place, dated,

September 14, 1813.

Chauncey has chased Yeo all around the Lake, and has got him penned up in Amherst bay. The Knight refused to come to action. Amherst bay lies a little west of Kingston.

By the Northern Mail of last night, we learn that Gen. Hampton, has crossed Lake Champlain with his whole army, (6000 men) to Cumberland Head, a few miles north of Plattsburgh.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, dated the 12th inst.

On Wednesday last, gen. Parker left this place with all the artillery, and about 1500 infantry ; our flotilla accompanied him. Reports say they are destined for the Isle au Noix. Troops are daily moving to support him. The campaign appears to have commenced in this quarter. The events are very doubtful.

BERTHIER,

Prince of *Neufchatel & Wagram*, and who is said to have died at Dresden, was one of the most accomplished men of the age, and was one of the French officers, present at the siege of York Town, in 1781.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *October* 1, 1813.

Com. Perry's official letters, published in this day's Gazette, will be read with pride and pleasure by every American. This splendid achievement is another bright star in the constellation of our naval victories ; it is conclusive proof that our seamen are superior in skill and nautical knowledge to the British.

We, however, do not believe, (as has been suggested) that the fast ordered by the President of the United States on the 9th ult. the day before the battle, had any agency in obtained the victory. On our part, we attribute it solely, (under Divine Providence) to the bravery of Com. Perry and the men under his command—had our navy been composed of such paper-proclamation heroes as Hull, Smythe, &c. the President might have fasted and prayed until doomsday, but our country never would have witnessed so glorious a triumph over our enemies

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie, to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated Sept. 27, 1813.

"The Brig Lawrence arrived here on Thursday last with our wounded, and the second lieut. of the Detroit and a few prisoners. The lieut. started yesterday for Pittsburgh, in company with lieut. Forrest, who is going to Washington with the colours taken from the enemy. The prisoners who are here will go to Pittsburgh shortly, to meet the others who were landed at Sandusky.

"I have been on board the Lawrence, and from the shattered situation she is in I am surprised a man on board of her escaped being either killed or wounded, The lieut. of the Detroit told me that his vessel received double the shot the Lawrence did. I am informed by the officers of the latter that she fired 750 cartridges, and besides that had broke on the ninth barrel of powder. You may conlude from this that she done some execution.

"When the Lawrence left the fleet at Put-in-Bay it was expected that on Friday or Saturday last General Harrison would proceed for Malden. Governor Shelby had arrived with 4000 men, who were mounted ; they leave their horses on the Peninsula near Sandusky Bay.—The whole force under Gen. Harrison amounts to upwards of 8000 men, but it is probable he will not take all with him. We may shortly expect to hear news from Malden, which I will communicate to you as soon as received.

"The mail from Buffalo has just arrived, but brings no news in addition to what was contained in the Buffalo Gazette of the 21st inst. which you have no doubt received."

Extract of a letter received from an Officer on board the Lawrence, dated

ERIE, 22d Sept. 1813.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of my safe arrival at this place with the U. States sloop of war Lawrence. She has on board all the sick and wounded of the fleet, which are to be landed here. The brig I shall get over the bar and dismantle her, after which I shall join our brave Commodore.

"The action of the 10th inst. lasted 3 hours and 10 minutes. Commodore Barclay's squadron consisted of the following vessels :—

Detroit,	19 guns.
Queen Charlotte,	18
Lady Prevost,	13
Hunter,	10
Chippaway,	3
Little Belt,	1
Total,	64

"Our squadron mounted 54 guns.—The enemy had upwards of 200 men more than we. Our total loss was 33 killed and 85 wounded. There were at the commencement of the action on board the Lawrence 31 sick. Total killed on board the Lawrence 22, and 63 wounded. The British seeing we were the Commodore's flag directed the whole of their fire at us. We fought them two hours and an half with the brig when the Com. finding all his men either killed or wounded, and the vessel cut to pieces, and not able to fight one gun, determined to change his flag to the Niagara, which he very gallantly did amidst the thundering of artillery, and within musket shot of the enemy. Those who were in the battles of Trafalgar and the Nile say that they were not to compare to this. I shall only observe that there is not a single spot on the Lawrence's decks where a man could have stood, without being killed or wounded. I manned one gun twice, and one three times, and so on until every man was cut away. I mention this in order that you may be convinced every exertion was made on our part. If the name of Lawrence was ever dear to our countrymen, that of Perry must be equally so, for he bore the flag on which were written the last words of Lawrence dying in a glorious cause."

From the Buffalo Gazette, Sept. 21.

Naval Battle on Lake Ontario.

On Saturday week, the American and British fleet met near the mouth of Genesee River, and an action commenced which lasted more than an hour, when the British fleet separated and made sail down the Lake : Com Chauncy, however, having the advantage of the wind, and being farthest off shore, succeeded in bringing them again to action just at sunset ; when night set in, the British squadron made all sail down the Lake, Com Chauncy, in chase. In a day or two afterwards a report came from Sodus, that our fleet had taken two of the enemy's vessels. A gentleman in Saturday's stage, confirms this report ; he states that the express from Sacket's Harbor rode with him, and informed him that com. Chauncy had captured the Earl Moira, and Prince Regent, that the British fleet was blockaded in Mexico Bay, (this side Sacket's Harbor) by commodore Chauncy ; And that the Lady of the Lake, had arrived at Sacket's Harbor with the intelligence.

WASHINGTON CITY, *Sept.* 22.

OFFICIAL.

SEVENTH NAVAL VICTORY.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore O. H. PERRY, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated,

U. S. SCHOONER ÆRIEL, PUT-IN-BAY, *Sept.* 13*th*, 1813.

Sir—In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake, (Erie.) I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered from Put-in-bay, when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward : formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing ; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away she became unmanageble, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within cannister distance, until every gun was rendered useless——and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of lieutenant Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery, already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up—capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action ; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a shew of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 55 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action" The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemies lines, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schr. and sloop, from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen. Lieut. Yarnall, first of the Law-

...dence, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest, (doing duty as lt.) and sailing master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of lt. Brooks, of marines, and mid'n. Laub, both of the Lawrence, and mid'n. John Clark, of the Scorpion, they were valuable and promising officers.—Mr. Hambleton, Purser, who volunteered his service on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Mid'n Claxton, and Swartwout of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Niagara, lts. Smith and Edwards, and mid'n. Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner.—Capt. Brevoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musquetry did great execution. Lieut. Turner, commanding the Caledonia brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Æriel, lts. Packet and Scorpion, and sailing master Champlain, were enabled to get early into action, & were of great service. Capt. Elliott speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath, purser, who had been dispatched in a boat on service previous to my getting on board the Niagara; and, being a seamen, since the action, has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes. Of Capt. Elliott already so well known to the government, it would be superfluous to speak. In this action he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgement, and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The capt. and first lieut. of the Charlotte, and first lieut. of the Detroit, were killed. Capt. Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the Lady Prevost, severely wounded. The commander of the Hunter and Chippeway slightly wounded. Their loss in killed and wounded I have not yet been able to ascertain, it must however, have been very great.

Very respectfully,
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your obed't servant.
O. H. PERRY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a Letter from com. Perry, dated,

U. S. Schooner, Æriel, *Put-in-bay, Sept. 13th, 1813.*

Sir—I have caused the prisoners taken on the 10th inst. to be landed at Sandusky, and have requested gen. Harrison to have them marched to Chillicothe, and there wait until your pleasure shall be known respecting them. The Lawrence has been so entirely cut up, it is absolutely necessary she should go into a safe harbor. I have therefore directed Lieut. Yarnall to proceed to Erie in her, with the wounded of the fleet, and dismantle and get her over the bar as soon as possible.

The two ships in a heavy sea, this day at anchor lost their masts, being much injured in the action. I shall haul them into the inner bay at this place and moor them for the present. The Detroit, is a remarkably fine ship, sails well, and is very strongly built. The Q. Charlotte, is a much superior vessel to what has been represented. The Lady Prevost is a fine large schooner.

I also beg your instructions respecting the wounded. I am satisfied, sir, that whatever steps I might take governed by humanity would meet your approbation. Under this impression, I have taken upon myself to promise Com. Barclay, who is very dangerously wounded, that he shall be landed as near Lake Ontario, as possible, and I have no doubt you will allow me to parole him.

He is under the impression that nothing but leaving this part of the country will save his life. There is also a number of Canadians among the prisoners, many who have families.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your obed't servant,
O. H. PERRY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
secretary of the Navy.

Statement of the force of the British squadron.

Ship Detroit,	19 guns,	1 on a pivot & 2 howitzers.
Q. Charlotte,	17 do	1 do.
Schr. Lady Prevost,	13 do.	1 do.
Chippeway,	1 do.	and 2 swivels.
Brig Hunter,	10 do.	
Sloop Little Belt,	3 do.	

Total 63 guns.

Note.—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.

Statement of the force of the U. States squadron.

Brig Lawrence,	20 guns.	
Niagara,	20 do.	
Caledonia,	3 do.	
Schr. Æriel,	4 do.	(1 burst early in the action.)
Scorpion,	2 do.	
Somers,	2 do.	and 2 swivels.
Tigress,	1 do.	
Porcupine,	1 do.	
Sloop Trippe,	1 do.	

Total 54 guns.

The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceds ours by nearly 100 men.

List of killed and wounded on board the U. S. Squadron under command of O. H. Perry, Esq. in the action of 10th September, 1813, viz:

On board the Lawrence.

Killed.—John Brooks, lt. marines, H. Laub, midshn. Christian Mayhew, Q. M. James W. Allen, seaman, Joseph Kennedy, do. John C. Keily, private in the —— reg. John Smith, seaman, William Cranston, do. Andrew Michael, do. John Hoffman, do. Charles Pohig, do. Nelson Peters, do. James Jones, do. John Rose, do. James Carty, sail-maker's mate, Th. Butler, seaman, Wilson Mays, carpenter's mate, James Brown, seaman, Ethelred Sykes, landsman, Philip Starpley, corporal marines, Jesse Harland, private, Abner Williams, do.—22.

Wounded.—John Y. Yarnall, 1st lt. slightly, Dulaney Forest, 2d. do. do. W. N. Taylor, sailing master, do. Samuel Hambleton, purser, severely; Thomas Claxton, midshn. do. Augustus Swartwoutt, do. do. Jonas Stone, carpenter, slightly; Wm. C. Keen, master at arms, slightly; Francis Mason, Q. M. severely; John Newen, do. do. Joseph Lewis, do. slightly; Ezekiel Fowler, do. do. John E. Brown, Q. gunner, severely; Wm. Johnson, boatswain's mate, do. Jas. Helan, do. slightly; George Cornell, carpenter's mate, do. Thomas Hammond, armourer, do. Wm. Thompson, seaman, severely; George Varnum, do. do. Jas. Moses, do. do. Wm. Roe, do. do. Jos. Denning, do. do. Wm. Daring, do. do. John Clay, do. do. Stephen Fairfield, do. do. George Williams, do. do. Lannon Huse, do. do. James Waddington, do. do. John Burnham, do. do. John Burdeen, do. do. A. Mattison, do. do. Jer. Eastbrook, do. do. Henry Shroeder, do. do. Benoni Price, do. do. Thomas Robinson, do. do. Peter Kinsley, do. do. Nathan Chapman, do. do. Thomas Hill, do. do. Barney M'Clair, do. do. Wm. Dawson, do. do. Westerly Johnson, do. do. Sam. Spywood, do. do. Robert Hill, slightly; Francis Cummins, do. severely; Thos Reed, do. do. Charles Vandyke, do. do. Wm. Simpson, do. do. Jesse Williams, do. do. James Hadley, do. slightly; Jas. Bird, marine, severely; Wm. Burnet, do. do. Wm. Baggs, do. do. David Christy, do. do. Henry Vanpoole, do. do. Th. Triff, landsman, do. Elijah Partin, do. do. John Adams, do. do. Charles Harrington, do. do. Wm. B. Perkins, do. do. Nathaniel Wade, boy, do. do. Newport Hazard, do. slightly—61.

[*On the morning of the action the sick list of the Lawrence contained* 31 *unfit for duty.*]

On board the Niagara.

Killed—P. Morel, seaman, Isaac Hardy, do.—2.

Wounded.—John J. Edwards, lt. John C. Cummins, midshn. Edward Martin, seaman, Wm. Davis, do. Joshua Trapnill, marine, three last since dead; Ronvell Hall, seaman, George Platt, do. Elias Wiley, do. Henry Davidson, do. John M. Stribuck, do, John Freeman, do. Jas. Lansford, do Thomas Wilson, do. Chas. Davidson, do. Daniel Bennet, do. John Filton, boatswain's mate, Sergeant Mason, marine, Corporal Scott, do. Thomas Miller, do. John Rumas, do. George M'Manomy, do. George Scofield, do. Samuel Cochran, do.—25.

[*On the morning of the action, the sick list of the Niagara contained* 28 *unfit for duty.*]

On board the Caledonia.

Wounded—James Artus, Isaac Perkins, James Philips, slightly—3.

On board the Somers.

Wounded—Charles Ordeen, G. Bowman—2.

On board the Æriel.

Killed—John White, boatswain's mate—1.

Wounded—Wm. Sloss, seaman, Rob. Wilson, do. John Lucas, landsman, slightly—3.

On board the Trippe.

Wounded—Isaac Green, soldier, 26th regt. badly; John Nailes, do. 17th, slightly—2.

On board the Porcupine.

None killed or wounded.

On board the Scorpion.

Killed—John Clark, midshn. J. Slyhamer, landsman—2.

On board the Tigress.

None killed or wounded.

RECAPITULATION.

[Two days previous to the action, 57 men unfit for service in the small vessels.]

	Killed.	*Wounded.*	*Total.*
Lawrence,	22	61	83
Niagara,	2	25	27
Caledonia,		3	3
Somers,		2	2
Æriel,	1	3	4
Trippe,		2	2
Scorpion,	2		2
	27	96	123

S. HAMBLETON, *Purser.*
O. H. PERRY, *Capt. and Sen. Officer.*

DIED, on Thursday the 23d ult. JAMES MOUNTAIN, Esq. Counsellor at Law.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

Oak Logs,

Suitable for Sills for frame buildings, from 30 to 40 feet long. Enquire of
H. HOLDSHIP,
Third street, East of Market.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 3w.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, authorising the subscribers to sell the real estate of Catharine Waldhaur, a lunatick, there will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 11th day of November next, (being Court week) ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the Allegheny river, about four miles from Pittsburgh, being part of that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of Croghan's Old Place. Most of the land is fine high rich bottom, very healthy situation, and commanding an extensive view of the river.

CASPER WALDHAUR, } Com-
JAMES IRWIN, } mittee.
September 30, 1813.

WANTED.

A PERSON well qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, will meet with employ upon application to the subscribers Trustees of Somerset School.

JOHN WEBSTER,
WM. G. ELDER,
JACOB GLESSNER, } Trustees
Somerset, September 21, 1813.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28, 1813.

The 141st regt. Pennsylvania Militia, will be trained and exercised, *in companies*, on the 1st Monday of next month, at such hour and place as the commanding officers of companies may direct; and the 1st battallion, commanded by major Pentland, will meet *in battallion*, on Grant's Hill, at 10 o'clock A. M. of the 2d Monday in next month; and the 2d battallion, commanded by major Smallman, on the day following at the same hour and place.

Elections to fill vacancies in the regt. will be held on Monday next, agreeably to a regimental order of the 27th inst.

Wm. Wilkins, *Lieut. Col.*
141*st Regt. P. M.*

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 20th inst. an Apprentice to the Cabinet making business, named JOSEPH S. SHERER, about 17 years of age, stout made, dark complexion, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on and took with him, two coattees, one cotton and the other blue cloth; 3 pair cotton pantaloons; two shirts; two vests; one fur hat, and one pair shoes. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber.

JOHN LIGGETT, *Cabinet Maker.*
Pittsburgh, September 22, 1813.

Cromwell & Robinson,

HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Commission Stores in Wood Street,

60,000lbs first quality New-Orleans sugar in hogsheads and barrels
1,000lbs Spanish Indigo
1,000lbs Pepper in bags
3,000lbs Logwood
20 bales New-Orleans Cotton, first quality.

Pittsburgh, 10th August, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of Philadelphia, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken Samuel Pettigrew into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.
May 31, 1813.

The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable
BARLEY,
as usual. For J. O'Hara.
GEO. SHIRAS.
September 23, 1813. tfq

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from one to twenty thousand feet of good

White Beach Scantling,

Of a large growth, suitable for planes.

ALSO,

Ten Cords of split Beach.

The wood must be all butt cuts of the trees, for which a good price will be given. Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP,
Third street, East of Market.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 23.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of Roe & Lawson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to John Roe, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE,
JOHN LAWSON.
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jelly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near Mrs. Rippey's Tavern, Nine Mile run, some time last month, a spotted COW, with a piece out of the under part of her ear. The owner is desired to come, pay charges & take her away.

Wm. WALLACE.
Sept. 25, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 hhds. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

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100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.
Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy* LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.
SAMUEL SMITH.
Pittsburgh, September 21, 1813.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, adjoining Braddock's Field, some time the beginning of this month, a large brown COW, has some white spots about her flank. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ADAM BLACK.
September 18, 1813.

SALE OF OUT-LOTS.

ON Friday the 1st of October next, at the House of *John M'Masters*, in Pittsburgh, will be Sold at Auction, a number of OUT-LOTS, laid off by the late Steele Semple, Esq. on the Monongahela above Pittsburgh. Terms of Sale will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

HENRY BALDWIN,
WILLIAM WILKINS.
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.
Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

HENRY PIES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening his DANCING SCHOOL, as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained; and hopes, by his unremitting attention, to improve his pupils in that polite accomplishment, with his usual success. Terms of Tuition Ten Dollars, to be paid at the expiration of the quarter.

Pittsburgh, September 23, 1813.

STRANGERS, TAKE WARNING

ON the 9th inst. the subscriber was attacked in the streets of Pittsburgh, violently drawn from place to place like a highwayman, by the high constable Blair, without any provocation. A number of gentlemen were witnesses of the ill-treatment I received—the wild savage of the west is not more inhuman. The uniform conduct of this fellow is insufferable, and I hope every citizen will keep a watchful eye over him, and expose his oppressive and nefarious conduct.

LEVI GREGORY.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 10, 1813.

STRAY COW & CALF.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Moon township, Allegheny county, some time in August last, a COW and CALF. The Cow is a dark brindle, with a white streak on her back, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, the shell of one of her horns torn off, supposed to be about 10 years old. The calf is red with white on its back. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS MITCHELL.
September 18, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who stand indebted to the estate of JOHN M'CLELLAND, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the same, and those persons who have any demands against the deceased, will furnish their accounts properly attested to *George W. M'Clelland*, for settlement.

GEO. W. M'CLELLAND, } *Executors*
HENRY BAIRD, }
Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A correct Map of the
UNITED STATES,
WITH THE
WEST INDIES,
From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.
ALSO,
Arrowsmith's Map of the
WORLD.
Price, $ 14.
Pittsburgh, August 17.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.
Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of

BARLEY,

For which the highest price in CASH will be given at their Brewery in Liberty Street, above Market Street, at William Hamilton's Saddlers Shope, in Market, Street, or at James Brown's Bakers Shop in Market Street, nearly opposite the Sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.
Pittsburgh, July 26, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of STEELE SEMPLE, Esq. late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement. Those indebted to said estate will make payment without delay.

HENRY BALDWIN, }
WM. WILKINS, } *Ex'rs.*
WALTER FORWARD }

N. B. The professional business of the deceased has come into the hands of the subscriber, Attorney at Law, residing in Second Street between Market and Wood Streets.

WALTER FORWARD.
Pittsburgh, August 2, 1813. 6t.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4. 1813. tf

WANTED.

TWO or Three Journeymen who are well acquainted with the BOOT and SHOE MAKING Business, will receive liberal wages by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

F. MILLER.
August 19, 1813.

WANTED.

A GOOD Journeyman CLOCK and WATCH MAKER will receive liberal wages by applying to the subscriber in the town of New-Salem, Jefferson county, state of Ohio.

BENJAMIN MINIARD.
August 19, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable
POTASH,
delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company.
August 6th, 1812

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.
☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable the Orphans Court, in and for the county of Allegheny, will be Sold at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next,

A House and Lot,

in the Borough of Pittsburgh, situate in Fifth between Wood & Smithfield streets, containing in front on Fifth street 60 feet, and extending back towards Diamond alley 130 feet, being part of Lot No. 385, so marked in Col. Woods plan of said Borough, and the same House and Lot on which the late Mansfield Banton resided in his life time, and of which he died seized.

By order of the Court,
E. PENTLAND, *Clk. O. C.*
Pittsburgh, August 24, 1813.

N. B. Those desirous of purchasing may view the premises at any time prior to the day of sale; and the terms will be made known on application to JAMES BROWN, Baker, one of the Administrators.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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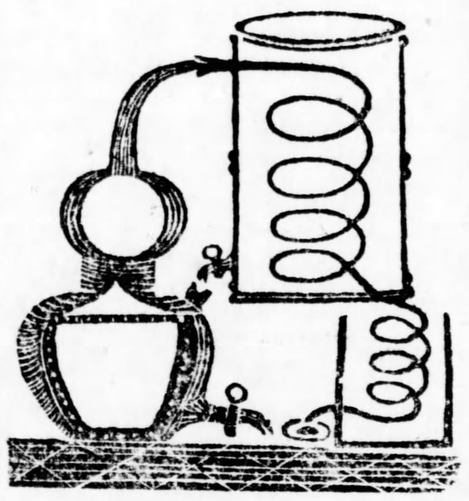

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,
Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Gentlemen,

I OFFER myself a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election, and respectfully solicit a share of your interest. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties devolved on me, faithfully and impartially

WILLIAM WOODS.
Pittsburgh, August 10, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fellow-Citizens

I BEG leave to offer myself as a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the Next general election; and, should I be so fortunate as to be elected by your kind votes on that occasion, be assured my best endeavors will be exerted to execute the duties of the office with care and fidelity.

HENRY BAIRD.
Pittsburgh August 19, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I TAKE the liberty of soliciting your suffrages for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing General Election. Should I be successful I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the Office with fidelity and impartiality.

Gentlemen,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
JOHN ROBISON.
Elizabeth township, August 18, 1813.

Sheriff's Election.

WILLIAM STEELE informs his fellow-citizens of Allegheny county, that he is a Candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the approaching General Election.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1813.

TO THE ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN, having received heretofore your suffrages for the Sheriffalty, of which you have my greatest thanks, should I have at the next general election your suffrages for the *Commissioners Office*, for which I am a candidate, it shall be acknowledged as a particular favour conferred on your humble servant.

WM. WUSTHOFF.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 15, 1813.

ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens!

I take the liberty of offering myself as a candidate at the ensuing general Election for the Office of *County Commissioner.* Should you think proper to elect me, I shall gratefully acknowledge the favor, and my best endeavours will be used to discharge the duties of the office, with care and fidelity, and without favor or affection to any man or party of men.

ROBERT MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1813

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give Public Notice of such Elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what Officers are to be elected.

I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the Electors of the said County of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the Second Tuesday of October next at the several Election Districts, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Pittsburgh to meet at the Court-House—and the Electors of the following described parts of the Borough of Pittsburgh and Pitt township, in the County of Allegheny, shall be a separate Election District, to wit: beginning on the Monongahela river on the east side of Wood street, in the said Borough, and running thence by the east side of Wood street to the east side of Liberty street; thence by the same to the east side of Washington street, being the Borough line; thence by the same to the Allegheny river; thence up the said river to the mouth of the Two Mile Run; thence up the said run, by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence a strait line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down the said Four Mile run to the Monongahela river; thence down the same to the place of beginning—and the Electors of said district shall hold their General Elections at the Court-House in the said Borough of Pittsburgh.

The Electors of Pitt township to meet at the house of Thomas Wilson, in said township.

The Electors of Plumb township to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The Electors of Versailles township to meet at the house of William Shaw, in said township.

The Electors of Elizabeth township to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabeth town, in said township.

The Electors of Mifflin township to meet at the house of William Walker, in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair township to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The Electors of Fayette township to meet at the house of George Williams, in Noblestown, in said township.

The Electors of Robinson township to meet at the house of William Marks, in said township.

The Electors of Moon township to meet at the house of Margery Byers, in said township.

The Electors of Ohio township to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The Electors of Ross township to meet at the house of Samued Allen, in said township.

The Electors of Pine township to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The Electors of Deer township to meet at the house of Felix Negley, in said township.

The Electors of Indiana township to meet at the house of Henry Strome, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified Electors as aforesaid, will elect by ballot

One person for Senator of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with the counties of Beaver and Butler.
Four Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Butler county.
One person for Sheriff of Allegheny county.
One person for Commissioner for Allegheny county,
And three persons for Auditors of Allegheny county.

And in and by the act of the General Assembly of this State, passed the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed, that the Inspectors of the said General Election shall be chosen by ballot on Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several Election Districts, and the election of such Inspectors shall be held by the respective Constables, who are required to give at least one week's notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote as shall then be present; and the Inspectors chosen are required to be at the places of their districts on the day of the General Election aforesaid at 9 o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

And the Return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the Friday next after the said second Tuesday in October next, then and there to perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 11th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the thirty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

APPROVED *FAMILY MEDICINES.*

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late Dr. Robertson,
OF EDINBURG,
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
IN PHILADELPHIA ONLY,
At his Family Medicine Warehouse,
North east corner of Race and north Second Streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health: (price one dollar and fifty cents.) One of the most efficacious medicines ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysentaries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer griping complaint in children, &c. &c.

DR. ROBINSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price one dollar and fifty cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskiliful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, fluor albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.—It pervades, with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and lines, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops, (price two dollars)—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's patent stomachic Bitters, (price one dollar) which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the fever and ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the southern states and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, etc. etc. These celebrated and universally esteemed bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. Robertson's infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges, a medicine highly necessary to be kept in all families—price 50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of the Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness, disagreeable breath, a hard swelled belly, great thirst, the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish colour, griping or cholic pains, an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings, cold sweats, palsy, epileptic fits, etc. etc.

Those numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-bilious Pills—for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers. Price 25 cents; large boxes 50 cents.

These pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the yellow fever, bilious fevers, ague and fever, cholic pains, flatulencies, indigestions, costiveness, hypocondrics and hysteric complaints, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in female disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. Dyott's Parent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the ITCH. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops—(Price 50 cents.)

Circassian Eye Water, celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes—(Price 50 cents.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—(price two dollars.)

The Vegetable Balm of Life, (price one dollar.

The Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.—Price two dollars.

The Restorative Dentrifice, for cleansing, whitening, and preserving the teeth and Gums—Price 50 cents per box.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine medicines are signed on the outside covers, with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

*** A supply of the above Medicines just received and for Sale by Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, Druggists, Pittsburgh, where pamphlets containing certificates of cures, &c. may be had gratis.

TO IRON MASTERS, *OR OTHERS.*

The subscriber being a regular

WIRE-DRAWER,

And competent to manufacture Wire from the bar to the finest card wire, fit for any market in the United States.

Offers his services to any person or company to establish a manufactory in Pittsburgh or its vicinity. For further particulars apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Sept. 8, 1813.

J. W. I.